

# REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER'S COMMITTEE,

TO

THE TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH,

ON REMIT

TO CONSIDER AND REPORT REGARDING

THE BEST MEANS OF OBTAINING IMMEDIATE  
ACCOMMODATION FOR

PAUPER LUNATICS.

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WITH AN

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS,

CONTAINING THE

ROYAL WARRANT, PARLIAMENTARY GRANT,

&c. &c.

*(Approved of in Council, 7th February 1837.)*

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EDINBURGH :

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M.D.CCCXXXVII.

"CITY CHAMBERS, 16th November 1836.—At a Meeting of the Treasurer's Committee, of this date, having taken into consideration the resolutions respecting the Lunatic Asylum proposed by Councillor Robertson, and unanimously adopted by the Town-Council on the 6th September, (see Appendix, page 32.) which were remitted to this Committee, agreed to sub-remit the same to Councillors Robertson, Gifford, and Macaulay, to prepare a Report, Councillor Robertson to be Convener."

"30th December 1836.—The Sub-Committee laid before the Committee a Report in proof, which had been in circulation among the Members; and after making several alterations and additions, the Committee unanimously approved of the same, and directed copies to be sent to each Member of Council."

"17th January 1837.—The Magistrates and Council having considered the Report by the Treasurer's Committee, relative to the best means of obtaining immediate accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, on the motion of Councillor Robertson, seconded by Convener Dick; approved generally of the Report, and remitted to the Committee to reconsider the same, along with the letter from Mr Scott, Treasurer of the Morningside Asylum, and thereafter to report to the Council."

"24th January.—The Magistrates and Council remitted to the Treasurer's Committee, the Report of the Committee of the Managers of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, of the 18th January, with the Minute of the General Meeting of the Governors and Managers, held on the 23d January, to consider the same, and thereafter to report to the Council."

"28th January.—At a Meeting of the Treasurer's Committee of this date, after having carefully considered a revised proof of the annexed Report, in connexion with the remits of the 17th and 24th inst. approved of the same, and directed copies to be sent to the Members of Council."

# REPORT

## OF THE

### TREASURER'S COMMITTEE.

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THE Committee has purposely abstained from reporting on the subject referred to them by the resolutions of the 6th of September 1836, until a Report to the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum at Morning-side, by Mr Scott, their Treasurer, should be circulated. That document being now before the public, it becomes necessary to shew both why it is unsatisfactory, and that its contents actually prove the truth of the allegations contained in the resolutions of the Town Council,—namely, that the Edinburgh Asylum has hitherto in name only been a national, or great public charity, but that it has not hitherto afforded any relief to, or conferred any substantial benefit on, the humbler classes of the Lunatics of Scotland, for whom it was chiefly, if not solely, intended by the Government and the contributors.

But in order that the benevolent may more easily comprehend the extent of the claims which the people of Scotland have on the Managers and Trustees of this Public Charity, it may be expedient for your Committee, to take a brief retrospective glance at the origin and progress of this Institution for the cure and relief of those afflicted with mental derangement.

The wretched accommodation in the Bedlam of this City for its unfortunate inmates, had, as is well known, long been matter of reproach to the Metropolis of Scotland; and the few of its benevolent inhabitants who really knew the sufferings of the poor victims of neglect, immured within its walls, lamented, with mingled grief and indignation, their unhappy and unmerited condition. But it was not until the year 1792 that any public movement was made to remedy this great evil; and for this first attempt, the people of Scotland were chiefly indebted to the late Dr Andrew Duncan, sen.—a patriotic physician of this city, of distinguished philanthropy and worth.

The first prospectus issued for the formation of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, stated the object to be twofold:—

1st, “The cure of Lunatics whose circumstances enabled them to pay for their maintenance.”

2d, "That in order to extend the benefit of the Institution to such persons *as were in circumstances of indigence*, it was proposed, *as soon as sufficient funds could be obtained for the purpose*, that *poor patients* should be received into the Asylum, and should be attended by physicians and surgeons appointed by the Trustees, *without expense to them or their relatives.*"

This proposal to erect an edifice by public subscription for the cure of those who were able to maintain themselves, and to delay any provision for the poor till sufficient funds could be obtained for the purpose, does not appear to have met the views of the benevolent and enlightened public of that period, for no adequate funds could be obtained for carrying the plan into execution, the trifling sum of £223, 11s. only having been subscribed from that period till the year 1806, though various efforts were made to obtain contributions from the charitable and humane. Hence it became necessary, in all subsequent appeals to the public for aid, broadly and explicitly to state that the Institution was intended chiefly *for the benefit of the poorer classes*, and that the wealthy were to be admitted only as a means of increasing the amount of benefit to be conferred upon the poor. Accordingly, in the address written by the venerable and excellent Principal Baird, and extensively circulated throughout the Burghs and Presbyteries of Scotland, this leading feature of the Institution was largely expatiated on.

Previous to the circulation of this address respecting a new Lunatic Asylum, public attention had been a good deal drawn to the subject by various communications which had appeared in the newspapers of the preceding year. In the month of March 1806, a strong representation from the Managers of the Charity Workhouse to the Town Council of the city, was published in the newspapers of the day, in which those gentlemen, in the strongest terms, remonstrated with the municipal rulers of the town, as to the duty, the justice, and the absolute necessity of immediately procuring other and better accommodation for the lunatic poor, than the Bedlam of the city,—of the state of which they gave a most distressing and heart-rending account. In the autumn of the same year, (1806,) a total reform is stated to have been effected in the management of Bedlam, by another benevolent and intrepid member of the Medical Faculty, the late Mr Thomas Wood; and the *Courant* newspaper, in stating the fact, frankly admits, that "both the house itself, and the inhabitants, were, till lately, in a state of filth and wretchedness the most deplorable and disgraceful."

It is known that in the year 1806, principally through the exertions of two patriotic Scotsmen, now no more,—the Hon. Henry Erskine, then Lord Advocate, and the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair,—a grant of L. 2000 was obtained by Act of Parliament from Government, to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, for the purpose of "erecting an Asylum or Lunatic Hospital in the said city." (*See Appendix.*) Ground at Morningside was fixed on as the healthiest and most eligible situation for the building to be erected on, and was purchased for the sum of L. 1450, which was considered a great bargain.



In February 1807, Dr Baird's address,\* formerly alluded to, was circulated, and in April, a Royal Charter, by his Majesty's command, was obtained. (*See Appendix.*) In January 1808, the Governor and Managers held their first annual meeting; and on the 8th of June 1809, the foundation-stone of the building was laid. Towards the end of the same year, Dr Duncan published his quarto volume, entitled, "Observations," &c. and on every copy of this excellent work circulated, there was pasted on the cover the following label: "The Managers of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, beg leave earnestly to recommend this account of the Establishment under their charge, to the Provost and Magistrates of . . ." On the 9th December 1811, a collection was authorised by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and representations were forwarded to the different towns and presbyteries; and the Treasurer, in his Report, states that, by the end of 1812, he had received nearly L. 7500, and that the collections in 1812—1815, amounted to about L. 1600.

Mr Scott, in his Report to the Managers of the Asylum, with great candour and propriety adverts to the inducements held out to the Presbyteries and other bodies to come forward with their aid, and very fairly quotes them as follows, at pages 8 and 9: "That appropriate accommodation is to be provided for patients of both these descriptions.

"That to poor patients, the most skilful medical attendance and advice will be given *gratis*; and as there is no intention to derive profit from the board, the charge for it will be so low, as to render it advantageous, in point of economy, for their relations and parishes to procure their admission.

"That patients may be received *from every part of Scotland*, but that a preference of admission will be given to those belonging to parishes which transmit parochial contributions.

"That the rate of board for poor patients can be made comparatively cheap, because the rate to be paid by the richer patients will enable the Managers, as experience has proved in similar institutions, to defray the general expense of management, and of various domestic articles, without charging any proportion of allowance for them against the poorer.

"That by the same means, (namely, the liberal board paid by pa-

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\* In this address it is stated, that "the buildings of Bedlam, by their very limited size, their inconvenient construction, and their local situation, are radically and unalterably unfit for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum. In these circumstances, the following proposal is respectfully submitted to the consideration and countenance of the public: 1st, That a Lunatic Asylum for the reception of insane patients, from among the rich as well as the poor, shall be erected in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh." And the Rev. Doctor quotes the following, among many other authorities, to shew that the profit derived from the board of the rich, will enable the Managers of all similar institutions to admit paupers at a very low rate of board. Referring to the Asylum at Manchester, Dr Ferrier says, "I have no doubt that institutions of this kind will always support themselves, when a moderate board is paid for patients in better circumstances, and when the poor are admitted on low terms. For many years, the highest board paid in our Asylum was a guinea per week, and patients were admitted as paupers at five shillings per week,—yet the hospital accumulated a fund. These rates were too low, and they are now raised; but I mention the fact, to shew how safe an undertaking of this kind is."

tients from among the rich,) the common current expenditure above mentioned, will be supported in all time coming ; and the only gratuitous aid which the Managers will have to solicit from the public, will be for defraying simply the cost of the original erection of the Asylum."

In a Pamphlet published and circulated in 1812, it was stated, (page 14.) that according to the plan adopted for the building, patients would " be received at three different rates, the accommodation given them being proportioned to what their relations or parishes are willing or able to pay : " More particularly, it was proposed, that " pauper or criminal lunatics, supported by parishes, or from other charitable funds, should be received at the rate of seven shillings per week."

The Managers, in their account of the Institution, dated 31st October 1812, conclude their address to the public by stating, that if every respectable inhabitant of the metropolis of Scotland were to give a small sum, such as he could easily afford, without any inconvenience to himself, that city would soon be furnished with a building in which the cure of pauper lunatics might be conducted with every possible advantage. In the Report for 1813, dated 31st January 1814, the Managers solicit " such assistance from the public, as will enable them to finish and furnish a portion of the building ALREADY BEGUN, which is MORE PARTICULARLY INTENDED for the accommodation of patients who may be received at the LOWEST rate of board."

The Asylum was open for the reception of patients on 9th July 1813. In January 1815, the Managers state, that hardly any (should the phrase not have been *not* any ?) accommodation can be fitted up for the poorer classes of patients, and that it is IMPOSSIBLE to admit any patients under a guinea a-week.

" Till the year 1816, the physicians had given their services *gratis*, but the funds being flourishing, the Managers, on the 28th April, directed that, from January last, the physicians should receive at the rate of L. 2, 2s. (being L. 1, 1s. for each of the two physicians) yearly for every patient. Soon afterwards, the Clerk was, for the first time, allowed a salary of L. 10, 10s. annually, and the salaries of the Superintendent and Matron, hitherto L. 50 and L. 20 respectively, were now considerably augmented."

Besides their ordinary efforts to rouse the public attention to the charity, the Managers made application to Government for means to complete the buildings. This application was not, however, successful.

In 1819, " It having been proposed to feu the ground occupied by the Charity Workhouse, and in consequence to remove the Bedlam attached to it, the Managers of that institution applied to the Managers of the Asylum, requesting them to make an offer at what rate they would be willing to take in their patients, provided a house was built for their reception at Morningside." But it appears that this negotiation was either negatived or delayed.

At the Annual Meeting in 1820, the funds in hand were stated to amount to L. 3888 : 5 : 1, including the legacy of L. 1000 bequeathed to the Institution by the late Adam Rolland, Esq. advocate.

The Managers resolved, early in Spring, to proceed in finishing a portion of the building already begun,\* which would afford them proper accommodation for more than double the number of patients they could then admit.† “And although the intended addition could not be finished and furnished for less than L. 5000, the Managers resolved rather to borrow money, trusting to futurity for the discharge of that debt, than to deprive those individuals who had the misfortune to be subjected to the deplorable calamity of mental derangement, of that aid which they might derive from the Lunatic Asylum of Edinburgh.”

In July, the Managers contracted with the Messrs. M‘Gibbon to finish the work for the sum of L. 5856.

On the 28th January 1822, after noticing, in terms of much commendation, the gratuitous services of Mr Reid, architect, from the commencement, the Managers again appeal to the public for contributions in aid of its funds, now almost exhausted.

In January 1823, it was reported that the new building was completely finished, by which about 40 more patients than in former years could be accommodated, and with PERFECT CONVENIENCE.‡ The Managers, after noticing the benevolent donation of 100 guineas to the Institution by his Majesty King George IV., and stating that they have not received any large donation during the year 1822, “confidently trust that the aid of the benevolent will soon enable them to extinguish the debt at present incurred, and thus put it in their power to extend the blessings of the Institution to those in narrow circumstances, by a reduction of the sum demanded for board, at least for a limited time, in recent cases, so as to afford a good opportunity for recovery by appropriate means of cure. But till their debt be extinguished, this desirable object cannot be accomplished.” It will be observed that not one word is said here of the Pauper Lunatics, although ten years had elapsed since the opening of the Institution.

In May, “Dr Duncan suggested, that as the accommodation for patients in the Asylum was now very much increased, the benefit of it, particularly as tending to the cure of insanity, might, with great advantage, be extended to many unfortunate maniacs who are not able to afford a guinea a-week, and whose cases were at the same time such as to afford a prospect that they might be recovered in a *short* period.” It is to be regretted that this suggestion of the humane Founder of the Establishment, the Managers did not think it POSSIBLE or expedient to adopt.

During 1824, “Several handsome legacies were bequeathed to the institution, and the debt incurred by the Managers having been by this means extinguished, they again turned their attention to that feature of their plan which had never been lost sight of by them, namely, the admission of poor patients.”

\* Query at Page 10. of Mr Scott’s Report. It is stated by the Managers, in their Address in 1814, that the building ALREADY BEGUN, is intended for the patients at the *lowest rate* of board; but why are no reasons anywhere assigned for this change of intention?

† At this period, it is stated that there were 25 patients in the Establishment.

‡ The greatest average annual number in the Institution has been only 46.



At the Annual Meeting, held 21st January 1825, the Treasurer submitted a state of the affairs of the Institution, showing a balance in its favour of L. 900, when Baron Clerk Rattray congratulated the Meeting on the state of the funds, and moved a remit to the Ordinary Managers, to consider of receiving patients at a low rate of board; and also to consider of providing a PAUPER Ward; which was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to. The Managers did not think, however, that they could yet with safety begin a system of admitting patients under the ordinary rate, and reported accordingly to the next Annual Meeting, held on the 30th January 1826.

Towards the end of this year, it appears that the Treasurer entered into a correspondence with the agents for Colonel Gordon, and with the law-agents for Watson's Hospital, regarding additional ground for building an Asylum for patients of an inferior class. "The Managers, on the 30th November, appointed a committee of their number to look at the grounds, and to take the opinion of practical men, what it would be most adviseable to do in the matter." Whether they ever consulted practical men, or looked at the grounds, is unknown to your Committee; but it is ascertained that a Committee of the Governors of George Watson's Hospital was appointed to meet with the gentlemen in the management of the Asylum, and to report; but in consequence of these gentlemen never having expressed a wish to meet them, the Committee of the Governors of George Watson's Hospital were unable to make any report to their colleagues in office.

On the 2d of August 1827, there was laid before the Managers, in consequence of their request made on the 3d of November preceding, a sketch by Mr Reid, of his plan for a building to contain 160 PAUPER Patients; but as it appeared that the expense of such a building would greatly exceed the funds which the Managers had to expend upon a PAUPER ASYLUM, it was explained to that gentleman, that £ 5000 was the utmost sum that could be allowed, within which sum it would be necessary to confine the expense of the building contemplated.

It is not a little remarkable, that there is not one word now of trusting to futurity for funds to build *for the accommodation of the poor*; not one idea seems to have been started, of borrowing money to rear this fabric of true practical charity for the destitute, friendless pauper. A strange hallucination appears to have come over the minds of the Managers; for they have acted, whatever they thought, as if the benevolent would freely subscribe to liquidate the debts contracted for the accommodation of the wealthy, while there existed no predisposition in the minds of the charitable and humane people of Scotland, to contribute out of their substance towards the cure or relief of poor Lunatics.

The sketch was accordingly redelivered to Mr Reid, who promised to furnish the modified sketch in a short time.

"On the 5th of November 1829, the Medical Board reported that they approved of the experiment being made, of the introduction of divine service on the Sabbath." This experiment had previously been successfully tried in Bedlam, since the month of October of the preceding year. "The number of patients had in the meantime gone on increasing, so that, at the beginning of 1830, there were in this Asylum 35 in all."



"The Managers (October 26. 1831,) considered it their duty to supersede Mr Hughes in the charge of the Institution; yet they felt themselves bound in equity, to make some provision for his support during his life. They voted him a retired allowance of L. 60 per annum, besides an additional sum of L. 10, 10s. for his expenses to London."

On the appointment of Mr and Mrs Radley, it was thought better to give them fixed salaries, altogether independent of contingencies; the sum allowed the Superintendent was L. 120, and the Matron L. 60, and they are still fixed at these rates.

"An addition was also made to the Treasurer's salary, on account of the increase in his duties. His salary is now 40 guineas, and the Secretary's 25 guineas.

"During 1832, no addition, it appears, was made to the funds. The Managers thought it proper, on 26th July of this year, to procure the services of a medical man residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum. Mr Airth, surgeon and apothecary, was appointed to this duty, with an allowance of L. 25 per annum, besides the price of the medicines supplied by him."

"During this year 1833, the expenditure was unusually great, chiefly owing to the settlement of some large accounts for repairs executed in 1832."

"The income, on the other hand, had suffered a diminution, partly in consequence of the death of some of those patients who paid the highest board, and partly from the abatement which the Managers had considered it proper to make in the board of several of the poorer patients;" and partly, it might have been with great propriety and truth added, on account of the benevolent having ceased to contribute or bequeath funds to support a charity of such a nature, as the Institution, for a long series of years, had proved itself to be.

"1834, July 1. A letter was addressed to the Managers, from the Treasurer of the Charity Workhouse, making an application for aid to improve Bedlam." But no aid was given.

"1835. July 26. Communication from Dr Poole read, and a committee appointed to meet with the committee of the Royal College of Physicians on the subject of it."

"December 14th. A special meeting of the Managers was held, to consider another communication from Dr Poole, containing a statement relative to the views and intentions of the original promoters of the Institution at Morningside."

At the next General Annual Meeting, held 25th January 1836, the preceding minute was read, and the subject again fully discussed. Thereafter, Convener Dick stated, that although he considered the public was much indebted to the Managers for the way in which they had conducted the affairs of the Institution under their charge, still he thought that it would be satisfactory to the Contributors and the public, (with the view of ascertaining what could be done in the way of making an immediate provision for Pauper Lunatics,) that a full and particular statement of the whole funds belonging to the Institution, and of their application, should be prepared, for the purpose of being printed and published.\*

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\* See Appendix, No. 3.

After some farther conversation, the Meeting unanimously approved of the Convener's suggestions, and remitted to a committee to carry them into effect ; to consist of the following gentlemen, along with a committee of the Managers to be afterwards named ; viz.

Sir Henry Jardine,	Mr Andrew Millar,
Dean of Guild,	Councillor Robertson,
Convener of the Trades,	Councillor Howden.

At the subsequent Meeting, held in April, the Managers appointed the following Committee of their number to meet with the gentlemen above named ; viz. Mr Ross, Dr Maelagan, Dr Shortt, Mr M'Farlane, Mr George Forbes, Mr Finlay, Dr Borthwick, and the Treasurer and Secretary.

It is scarcely necessary to inquire, why, in Mr Scott's Report, after the remarks of Sir Henry Jardine on Dr Poole's statement are given at length, no part of the learned Doctor's statement itself appears ; nor to notice the still more singular fact, of a Committee being appointed without a Convener, and another Committee appointed at a subsequent meeting, to meet that Committee, and a Report actually printed and circulated without a meeting of the said Committee ever having been held.

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

In the Treasurer's Report the income and expenditure are stated as follows :—

Total Income from commencement,	-	£ 57,735	2	11½
Expenditure,	-	47,008	12	1
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Balance of funds on hand at 31st Dec. 1835,		£ 10,726	10	10½
The amount received for board, from the whole patients, since the opening of the Institution, is stated in Mr Scott's Report to be	-	L. 38,042	11	4
The ordinary expenditure is stated at	-	25,919	7	9½
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Difference stated as profit,		L. 12,123	3	6½

But although it appears by the above statement, that the sum actually received from the rich patients for Board, after deducting the ordinary expenditure, left an apparent profit of L. 12,123 : 3 : 6½, this result is evidently obtained on erroneous principles, because there is nothing included in the ordinary expenditure in lieu of rent, or for interest on the large outlay incurred in the erection and furnishing of the Asylum, amounting at the close of 1835, to L. 20,699 : 17 : 11½. The Committee has prepared the following Tabular Statement, founded on the abstract statements in Mr Scott's Report, shewing the ordinary expenditure, including the very moderate allowance of 5 per cent. on the cost of the ground, buildings and furniture, in name of rent, to cover the interest of money, and the loss sustained from the constant deterioration of the buildings and furniture, by which it appears that from 1814 to 1835, inclusive, the total expenditure amounted to

Deduct board received during the same period,		£ 42,652	10	0½
		38,042	11	4
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Deficiency,		£ 4,609	18	8½

*TABULAR VIEW—Shewing the Ordinary Expenditure, including an annual allowance of five per cent. for the cost of Building and Furnishing the ASYLUM at MORNINGSIDE,—with the Amount received for Board, and the deficiency of the latter to meet said Expenditure.*

YEARS.	Cost of Ground, Buildings, and Furniture, as at 31st Dec. of each year.			ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Amount received for Board, and the Deficiency of the latter to meet said Expenditure.			Surplus arising from Board of Rich Patients, after deducting Expenditure.		
	£.	S.	D.	Rent of Buildings and Furniture, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the cost.		Other branches of Ordinary Expenditure.		Total.		Board received from Rich Patients.		Deficiency, after deducting Board received from Rich Patients.		£.	
				£.	S.	£.	S.	£.	S.	£.	S.	£.	S.		
1814.....	5426	8	4	271	0	528	16	799	16	644	12	155	3		
1815.....	8998	6	0	449	0	528	16	977	16	644	12	333	3		
1816.....	9570	2	0	478	0	771	17	1249	17	992	10	257	7		
1817.....	9798	4	10	489	0	873	8	1362	8	1228	12	133	15		
1818.....	10,003	2	1	500	0	391	16	1391	16	1326	12	65	4		
1819.....	10,277	10	11	513	0	938	5	1451	5	1367	0	84	5		
1820.....	13,319	10	11	665	0	1036	17	1701	17	1407	8	294	9		
1821.....	15,475	4	1	773	0	859	11	1632	11	1413	5	219	6		
1822.....	16,475	1	8	823	0	956	2	1779	2	1439	14	339	8		
1823.....	17,144	0	5	857	0	1040	1	1897	1	1463	16	430	5		
1824.....	17,771	2	6	883	0	1065	10	1953	10	1564	17	388	13		
1825.....	17,771	2	6	883	0	1188	0	2076	0	1720	10	355	10		
1826.....	17,771	2	6	883	0	1434	0	2322	0	1968	10	353	10		
1827.....	17,771	2	6	888	0	1401	16	2289	16	2046	10	243	6		
1828.....	17,771	2	6	888	0	1208	5	2096	5	2088	0	8	5		
1829.....	17,771	2	6	888	0	1410	6	2298	6	2340	8	.....	.....	42	2
1830.....	17,771	2	6	888	0	1256	9	2144	9	2501	7	.....	.....	356	18
1831.....	18,521	2	6	926	0	1470	2	2396	2	2320	19	75	3		
1832.....	18,671	2	6	933	0	1712	19	2645	19	2490	8	155	10		
1833.....	20,128	2	3	1006	0	1750	1	2756	1	2340	2	415	18		
1834.....	20,253	7	11	1012	0	1693	1	2705	1	2302	9	402	11		
1835.....	20,699	17	11	1034	0	1691	2	2725	2	2427	2	298	0		
	16,945	0	0			25,707	10	42,652	10	38,042	11	5008	19	399	1
						0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0		

Total deficiency after deducting board of rich patients, £ 5008 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Deduct surplus of two years, 399 1 0  
Net deficiency, £ 4609 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$



It thus appears, that by stating the expenditure properly, the rich patients have not even repaid the sums expended for their comfort and accommodation, but have actually been benefited to the extent of L. 4,609 : 18 : 8½, out of the funds which should have been devoted entirely to the support and relief of the poorer classes, for whom alone the public felt any interest, and for whose exclusive benefit they came forward with their contributions. By calculating the rent at 6¼ per cent. this sum would be increased to L. 8,846 : 3 : 8½. As improvements and repairs requiring a large expenditure are understood to be indispensable at no distant period, perhaps the latter calculation may be the more accurate of the two, but the former has been adopted in the hope that its reasonableness will be admitted by all who consider the matter dispassionately.

The following Table has likewise been framed from the materials contained in the report of the Treasurer, and may be said to contain at one view an epitome of the history of the Asylum from its commencement to the present time.

*TABULAR VIEW,—Shewing the number of Patients admitted, the number removed, and the number remaining in the Asylum during each year, from 1814 to 1836, with the Annual Ordinary Expenditure incurred for each Patient, and the Averages of the same.*

Year.	Number of patients.			Ordinary expenditure for each patient.					
	Admitted to 31st Dec.	Removed to 31st Dec.	Remaining at 31st Dec.	Exclusive of allowance of 5 per cent. for rent of buildings & furniture.			Including allowance of 5 per cent. for rent of buildings & furniture.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1814	20	10	10	34	2	4	57	6	10½
1815	21	10	21	32	3	2¼	57	1	6¾
1816	14	11	24	37	19	5¾	59	4	8¼
1817	12	13	23	40	10	9	63	5	9
1818	11	12	22	37	10	7¼	58	1	0
1819	15	12	25	43	4	0¾	70	18	2¾
1820	6	7	24	33	1	7½	62	15	9¾
1821	11	9	26	41	11	4¾	77	7	7¾
1822	15	18	23	43	6	8¾	79	0	10¾
1823	18	17	24	44	7	11	81	7	11
1824	9	9	24	36	0	0¼	62	18	2½
1825	25	16	33	40	19	5¼	66	6	10½
1826	22	20	35	46	14	6¼	74	6	6½
1827	9	14	30	37	15	2	65	10	2
1828	11	9	32	40	5	10½	65	13	3¾
1829	18	15	35	36	19	0¾	63	1	5¼
1830	14	15	34	40	16	8¾	66	11	2
1831	14	12	36	43	18	5	67	16	10¾
1832	14	11	39	41	13	4¼	65	12	4¾
1833	14	11	42	36	16	1¼	58	16	1¼
1834	13	9	46	40	5	3½	64	17	3¼
1835	18	22	42						
1836									
to 30th June	9	13	38						
Totals,	333	295	38						
Averages	14½	12½	29½	£ 39	10	6½	£ 65	17	2¼

The foregoing Table shows that the average number of patients admitted annually has been nearly 15, the average number removed nearly 13, and the average number remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December of each year nearly 30.

It likewise shows that the average outlay for each patient has been L. 39 : 10 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that the total average expense for each, including the allowance for rent, has been L. 65 : 17 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ . It thus appears, that in consequence of there being on an average only 30 patients in the Asylum, the proportion of rent chargeable against each has amounted to the enormous sum of L. 26 : 6 : 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  annually. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add, that if there had been 60 inmates in place of 30, the expense for each would have been only L. 13 : 3 : 4, and that if the number had been increased to 75, which the Report affords grounds for believing might have been accommodated in the present buildings, it would have been reduced to L. 9 : 17 : 6. Hence it can scarcely admit of doubt, that in devoting such an extensive and costly institution to the accommodation of such a small number of patients, a capital error has been committed, which ought to be immediately corrected.

It is worthy of remark, that while the average outlay for each patient during the *first* five years, was only L. 36 : 9 : 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , during the *last* five years it had increased to L. 40 : 13 : 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ , although the rate of board charged for each patient, and the cost of almost every item of expenditure had been greatly reduced since the former period. It will be seen from the Tables, that besides this increased expenditure, the rent chargeable for the additional outlay occasioned by extending and improving the accommodation, has increased in a still higher ratio.

The 295 patients discharged since the opening of the Institution, are classified in the Report as follows :

“ Recovered,	-	-	127
Improved,	-	-	87
Removed by relations, not improved,			56
Died (in twenty-three years),			25
			— 295

Being about 1 in 14.”

Of the 38 patients in the Asylum on the 30th June last, 20 were males, and 18 females. Since 1831, there were admitted 207 patients, and of these 104 were males, and 103 females. The Report does not distinguish the numbers of males and females for the earlier years.

In the original proposals for the formation of the Institution, it was expressly stated that patients were to be received from *BOTH* the higher and the lower classes ; but, in point of fact, the lower classes have not been admitted, while the higher have ; and the whole benefits of the Institution have been hitherto confined to them, while the poor have been studiously and systematically excluded. While it was held out to the public that the Institution was intended for those paying a guinea a week, all those who offered higher sums were regularly received ; but not one at the low rate of 7s. a week, as expressly held out to the public, has to this day been admitted.

The only exception is in the romantic episode introduced regarding the poor, naked, friendless female, found wandering in the Highlands of Perthshire ; but if there be any merit, praise, or virtue in this transaction, it is all due to the worthy minister of Perth, who, in the exercise of a fine feeling, eminently becoming his holy vocation, collected or furnished the hundred pounds necessary to obtain a refuge for one of the most pitiable and destitute of human beings, in a charitable institution, to the erection of which the corporation and inhabitants of Perth had many years previously contributed L. 164, 17s. without deriving any benefit.

With the solitary exception already referred to, the Managers did not agree to admit patients under L. 55, 18s. until January 1828, when they " resolved that, in future, it should be in their power to admit patients at a lower rate of board than that usually paid in cases which appeared to them to render such reduction advisable, a representation of the circumstances of each individual case being first made, in writing, to the Managers, recommended by, at least, one of the attendant physicians." The following statement shows that this resolution was not acted on to any considerable extent during the following five years, only ten patients having been admitted during the whole of that period under the ordinary rate of L. 55, 18s.

*STATEMENT shewing the Number of Patients in the Asylum at 31st December 1826, at the different Rates of Board payable by them, with the number admitted annually since that period at each rate, the number removed, and the number remaining at 30th June 1836.*

	From L. 20 to L. 25.	From L. 30 to L. 35.	From L. 40 to L. 54.	At L. 55, 18s.	From L. 70 to L. 120.	From L. 200 to L. 220.	At L. 300.
Remainng in Dec. 1826. }	1	...	...	29	4	1	...
1827	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
1828	...	...	...	10	...	...	1
1829	...	...	1	14	2	1	...
1830	5	...	...	7	1	1	...
1831	1	1	...	11	...	...	...
1832	...	1	1	11	4	...	...
1833	1	1	3	7	2	...	...
1834	1	4	1	6	2	...	...
1835	3	4	2	10	2	1	...
1836 } to 30 June. }	1	6	1	5	...	...	...
Totals,	13	17	9	118	18	4	1
Removed to 30 June 1836. }	7	4	6	105	16	3	1
Remainng at 30 June 1836. }	6	13	3	13	2	1	0

It thus appears, that during the whole 23 years that the Asylum has been open for the reception of patients, only a very limited number indeed have been admitted above the ordinary rate of L. 55, 18s.



per annum ; that there are only three in the Asylum at present who pay a higher rate;\* and that, from the fear of losing two or three rich patients yearly, the whole benefits which this National Establishment *ought* to have conferred on poor lunatics, have been sacrificed. It is not a little extraordinary that, even down to the latest period embraced in Mr Scott's Report, *not one patient has been admitted at 7s. a week*, while it is perfectly notorious, that even at this small sum, a profit might be derived, by judicious management, from their maintenance. It is well known that the profit derived from the low rate of board of 24 patients in the Bedlam of this City, which scarcely averages L. 19 a year, enabled the managers of the charity to maintain last year not fewer than 44 paupers, who are incurable and idiots, at an average expense to the public of not more than L. 6: 5: 9 a year for each of the patients, who amount at present to the great number of 72, and for whom there is not nearly sufficient accommodation ; while at the very same period, the establishment at Morningside contains little more than one-half of the number, for whom the Managers have stated that there is ample accommodation.

It also appears from the latest Parliamentary Returns, that the Pauper Lunatics in several of the counties of England, are maintained at an expense of 6s., 5s., 4s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and in one county, Cheshire, at so low a rate as 3s. 6½d. a week.

In such extraordinary circumstances, it is no wonder that private Asylums abound in the neighbourhood of this city ; and that, while the public Institutions for the relief and cure of mental derangement, in almost all the other towns in Scotland, are flourishing, and becoming every year more and more useful, because they are conducted on the most benevolent and enlightened views, and with an especial regard to the cure and relief of the poor,—on the contrary, the large establishment connected with the Scottish metropolis at Morningside, continues to linger on, through an obscure existence, without having hitherto conferred any benefit at all corresponding to the hopes and expectations held out to the benevolent Contributors, who were led to believe they were subscribing for the extension of a great public Charity. But it is now apparent, from the present state of the establishment, that it ought no longer to be continued under its present plan and system of exclusive management. There are very few rich patients in it, and the number now in the House, *under* the ordinary rate, already exceeds both those at and above it. This fact of itself shews, not only the expediency, the humanity, and the justice of an immediate change, but demonstrates its absolute necessity, in order to avert the severe animadversion of the public. The supply of accommodation for the rich patients already far exceeds the demand, and ordinary business habits and common sense dictate the necessity of an instant change. The Managers entered into competition for the wealthy patients with the private establishments in the neighbourhood, and having been completely driven out of the field by more skilful competi-

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\* The three who now pay more than L. 55, 18s. are one at L. 201, 6s. one at L. 83, 4s. and one at L. 80.

tors, they, like men of business, not altogether lost to prudential considerations, having failed in attracting the richest customers, are beginning, perhaps rather late, to address themselves to the more numerous, though less wealthy, classes of society. But in order to succeed even in this secondary object, they must take larger views, and conduct their new experiment on sounder principles than formerly, and they must speak in more intelligible language to the public. There must be no ingenious attempts to make the people believe, that in the establishment at Morningside, they may obtain a cheaper article than elsewhere, by favour and through influence, and not, as in every other establishment, as matter of right, by open purchase at the fair market price. It may without scruple be affirmed, that until an infusion of sounder and more salutary elements is introduced into the fundamental principles of the Institution at Morningside, the combined talent of the great joint-stock company there, though with all the advantages of a large capital, furnished by the public, stands no chance against the spirit and perseverance of private enterprise, urged on by the desire of acquiring reputation and emolument. Judging, indeed, from past experience, there is very little chance of any experiment like this ever again being allowed so long a trial; for when public confidence is once lost in old establishments, it is far easier to create entirely new concerns, than to revive the sinking fortunes of premature old age and decay. It will require more than the industry hitherto displayed in economical housekeeping, aided by the highest medical skill and superintendence, to meet the great competition which universally prevails in all professions. People in the management of great, or supposed great establishments, may for a short time delegate the superintendence of the concern to assistants, who for small annual gratuities may undertake all the duty, labour, and responsibility; but how long will the public stand by concerns so conducted? Has it ever been known, that either extensive reputation, or great wealth, has been acquired by any establishments conducted under such delegated authorities, by persons having little or no stake in the success or failure of the undertaking?

But from whatever causes it may have arisen, the fact is now so palpable as to be undeniable, that the great scheme of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum has hitherto been a decided failure. While in every other quarter there is an account of want of sufficient accommodation, and the Managers of other local Asylums are either obliged to raise the rate of board, to prevent too great an influx of patients from a distance, or absolutely to refuse admission to applicants on any terms,—in the Establishment at Morningside, there is, on the contrary, not only enough of accommodation, but to spare. In short, unless a change of management takes place, or some new order of things arises, what will become of the wealthy patients, for whom every other consideration has been overlooked? The Metropolitan Asylum has long been courting such patients, but they have now ceased to be inmates of the Establishment.

It is quite clear that no collections will henceforth be made in parishes, for additions to the revenues of this Asylum, and that no donations will be given, nor legacies be bequeathed by philan-

thropists, towards the support of an Institution, that has hitherto done so little to advance the interests of Medical Science, and done next to nothing to promote the purposes of benevolence; and it is just as clear, that until a better case of public utility can be made out by the Managers, any attempt to obtain a farther grant from Government will be vain and hopeless. No Minister of the Crown will have the hardihood to submit such a proposition to the House of Commons. It will, therefore, be as wise as it is just, to place the Institution on a broader basis; to change its leading features and character, and render it in future more conformable to the general views of thinking men, by making it more popular in its management, and more in unison with the sympathies of the public;—by extending far more widely its benefits, and opening its doors on much more easy terms to the poorer classes, regulated by general and invariable principles, extensively promulgated for the information of the relatives of Pauper Lunatics, whose claims have been too long talked of, but hitherto, if not entirely neglected, have at least been considered altogether subordinate to the interests and inclinations of the other more favoured classes. However amiable and considerate it may be, in any body of gentlemen, to have an especial regard to the feelings of the relatives of those who have seen better days, and have fallen into a state of decay and comparative indigence, the public will not tolerate the existence of any charity, supported by the contributions of the benevolent, where the Managers do not consider it their first and paramount duty, to do full and ample justice to the claims of the poor and destitute.

If the language of sarcasm were at all allowable in a discussion of this grave and serious kind, how amusing and piquant the remarks that might be made on the continued “deep regret,” “sincere regret,” “might in time,” “hope at no distant period,” and similar phrases, used by the Managers, month after month, and year after year, in reference to the poor, coupled with their sayings, and what is more to the purpose, of their doings, as to “the inexpediency and the impossibility of yet attempting” to furnish any accommodation whatsoever for the Pauper Lunatic! But this is not the object of your Committee, whose chief regret it is to reflect that gentlemen of the highest respectability, justly possessing the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens, should, for nearly a quarter of a century, have placed themselves in the awkward predicament of violating pledges repeatedly given in their name, or published to the world under the sanction of their authority.

From this detail, and from Mr Scott’s Report itself, it is submitted, that these three points are completely established; viz.

1st, That from first to last the Asylum at Morningside was intended to be an Asylum for Paupers.

2d, That ample funds have been provided for a Pauper Establishment. From Mr Scott’s Report it appears, (p. 11.) that, in January 1815, L. 6000 only were required for that purpose. Since then, L. 7220 have been got by subscription and donations alone (p. 43-47), besides the alleged profits from the richer boarders.

3d, That notwithstanding the clear obligation on the Managers to lay out this money for the poor, they continued to expend it for the



rich, and that to an extent far beyond what was required. There are now 80 rooms, which under a different system of management might accommodate nearly as many patients, while the actual annual number, as appears from the tabular statement, has varied from 24 to 46, and has averaged only 35 during the last fourteen years in which the additional accommodation was in existence, and ready for the reception of patients, (p. 56.) Hence, nearly one-half of the present accommodation has been useless, although, during the whole of this period, the City Bedlam has been overcrowded.

The truth of the preceding remarks will more fully appear, by briefly advertng to the present state of some of the other existing Asylums in our own country, and noticing some of the benefits they have already conferred on the several classes of the community, in their respective localities, as compared with those alleged to have been achieved by the Managers of the Metropolitan Establishment.

From the Twentieth Annual Report of the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, 9th January 1834, it appears that the number admitted during the preceding 10 years was 437 males, 382 females, in all 819, and that the daily average number of patients in the Establishment was 140; and from a statement received from Dr Balmano recently, it appears that the total number admitted since the opening of the Institution, on 12th December 1814, was 1913. According to Dr Balmano's statement, the average rate of board charged during that period was L. 29 : 3 : 5. It cannot fail to excite feelings of deep regret, that the Edinburgh Asylum, which was opened the preceding year, has only afforded accommodation to 333 patients, while the Glasgow Asylum, under a different system of management, has afforded accommodation to 1913, being nearly in the ratio of six to one.

The Reports of the Directors for the years 1835 and 1836, state that numerous improvements of various kinds have taken place, accompanied with a reduction of the rates of board for Pauper Lunatics to 6s. a-week, and for that of the labouring classes to 9s. The Directors have thus manifested a laudable anxiety to give the utmost possible relief to the humbler classes of the inhabitants of the West; and it is most gratifying to know, that notwithstanding the reductions which they have made, their revenue continues to exceed the expenditure. The daily average number of patients in the Asylum during the year ending 1st January 1836, was 140, of whom 75 were males and 65 were females, and the revenue and expenditure were as follow:—

Board received from patients,	£4271	17	7	
Other sources of revenue,	-	503	9	1
				£4775 6 8½
Ordinary Expenditure,	£3305	7	7½	
Extraordinary Expenditure,*	1461	4	3	
				£4766 11 10½

It thus appears, that the average sum received for the board of each of the 140 patients in the Asylum, during the year 1835, was

du\* This sum is composed of the following items:—"Furniture L.226 : 13 : 3, Feu-  
ties and Rent of ground, L.192 : 6 : 8, Repairs and improvements on Buildings and  
Grounds L.290, 18s. price of additional ground purchased L.552 : 6 : 4, building wall  
along new road L.199."

£30:10:3, and the average *ordinary* expenditure was £23:12:2 $\frac{1}{4}$ , leaving an average surplus of £6:18:0 $\frac{3}{4}$ , towards the interest of the money expended in the erection and furnishing of the Institution, and the different items of expenditure.

THE ASYLUMS OF EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW COMPARED.

Perhaps the justice and expediency of the views advocated by your Committee, cannot be placed in a stronger light, than by contrasting the management of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Asylums, in all their more important features. With this conviction, they have prepared the following statement, showing the practical working of both systems:

	Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, opened 9th July 1813.	Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, opened 14th Dec. 1814.	Difference.
Number of Patients admitted up to 1836, -	333	1913	1580
Average number of Patients during year ending 1st Jan- uary 1836, -	42	140	98
Total sum received for board of Patients during the year ending 1st January 1836,	£2427 2	£4271 17	£1844 15
Total ordinary expenditure, exclusive of any allowance for rent of buildings or fur- niture, - -	£1691 2	£3305 7	£1614 5
Total surplus derived from board of Patients, after de- ducting ordinary expendi- ture, applicable towards rent and extraordinary ex- penditure, - -	£736 0	£965 9	£229 9
Average sum received for board of each Patient,	£57 15	£30 12	£27 3
Average ordinary expendi- ture for each Patient, ex- clusive of allowance for rent of buildings or furniture,	£40 5	£23 12	£16 13
Average surplus derived from board of each Patient, after deducting ordinary expendi- ture, applicable towards rent and extraordinary ex- penditure, - -	£17 10	£6 18	£10 12
Supposing the Glasgow Asy- lum to have cost the same sum as the Edinburgh Asy- lum, viz. £20,699:17:11, and that rent were charg- ed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the principle formerly explained, the proportion chargeable against each Pa- tient for the year ending 1st January 1836, would be - - -	£24 12	£7 7	£17 5

Your Committee feel assured, that every individual who considers the above statement dispassionately, will agree with them in opinion,

that if the Institution at Morningside had been conducted on the same principles as the Institution at Glasgow, the benefits which it would have conferred on society, would have been immeasurably greater than they have been, and, therefore, that a fundamental change in the present system of management is imperatively called for at the earliest possible period.

The Directors of the other public Lunatic Establishments in Scotland likewise publish, regularly, annual reports, which are of the highest importance, as securing the salutary control of an enlightened public opinion, the chief safeguard against that spirit of favouritism and jobbing, which is so apt to grow up under the control of the same, or nearly the same Managers. Most of those other Establishments have also boards of visitors, which form the best check hitherto devised, for securing the efficient discharge of the several duties incumbent on Physicians, Surgeons, Superintendents, Matrons, and all servants necessary for properly conducting such Institutions. It may be useful here to notice some of their proceedings.

#### PERTH ASYLUM.

In their Ninth Report for the year 1836, the Directors and Physician of Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, state, that in consequence of the fame of the Institution, an immense influx of Pauper Patients from other counties (than that of Perth) had taken place, and that they saw no other way of checking the increase of the number, than by an increase of the rate of board; they therefore fixed the rate 6s. a week for Perth, and 10s. 6d. for all the other Counties.

The number of patients remaining, 8th June 1835, was	90
Admitted from June 1835 to June 1836,	32
	<hr/>
Total,	122
Remaining at 13th June 1836,	100
Average annual expense for each patient, L. 23 : 14 : 1½.	

#### DUNDEE ASYLUM.

“The Dundee Asylum originated entirely in the public spirit of the people, and it was wholly reared by the hand of benevolence.”

From the abstract published in May 1834, it appears that the income, including board of patients, L. 3009:2:1, was L. 3211 11 1

Expenditure,	-	L. 2089	1	1
Excess of income,	-	1022	10	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			3211	11 1

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases remaining at 17th June 1833,	-	65	58	123
Cases admitted from June 1833 to June 1834,		22	18	49
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		87	76	163
Of whom have been dismissed cured,	-	9	8	17
Improv'd,		2	6	8
Died,	-	6	4	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining at June 1834,	-	79	58	137



The daily average number in the Establishment in 1834, was 128, and the average expense for each patient, was L. 17 : 2 : 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Report of the Directors and Medical officers of this Asylum for 1836, is of a most gratifying nature. They state, that they do not feel themselves called on to qualify any favourable statement that has been formerly made, or to detract from the hopes that have been hitherto cherished ; but, on the contrary, they are warranted to affirm, that the progress of the Institution in the march of improvement, continues to be uninterrupted and undiminished. In no previous year has the average number of patients been so great ; never has their labour reached to so high an amount, or been so beneficial to themselves ; never did greater tranquillity reign throughout all the departments of the Establishment ; never was more complete order maintained among the servants ; never had the Directors to struggle with fewer difficulties, or contend with fewer unpleasant occurrences in their management.

The number of patients at the reduced rate of board is 52, and the amount of reduction for the year is L. 135, 4s. The lowest rate of board has been reduced from 6s. to 5s. a-week, which commenced on the 1st April 1835 ; and notwithstanding this reduction, the Treasurer's book shews a saving of L. 448 : 7 : 2, which is a flattering symptom of the prosperous state of the Institution. The only matter of regret with the Managers is, that "the weekly Committee have been under the painful necessity of refusing applications for admission, for want of accommodation." And let it be noticed, how different is the language of the public-spirited gentlemen retiring from the management of the Dundee Asylum, from the smooth phraseology, endless delays, and hopes deferred, of the Managers of the Edinburgh Establishment. Nothing discouraged by the large amount of debt, L. 6000, still hanging over the Institution, though it has been gradually diminished by judicious management, the Directors, on addressing their successors in office, on the calls for additional accommodation and improvements, unhesitatingly publish to their fellow citizens the following paragraph : " But if it be considered rather too bold a project to complete the whole buildings by one simultaneous effort, might not the debt be allowed to remain stationary, say at L. 6000, and after the period it reached that sum, all legacies, donations, and the surplus income, might be permitted to accumulate ? and thus a fund would be created for completing the buildings, by a somewhat tedious process no doubt, but by means that can scarcely be considered as uncertain or contingent."

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at 15th June 1835,	-	70	59	129
Admitted up to June 1836,	-	20	18	38
		—	—	—
Total,	-	90	77	167
Removed during the same period,	-	20	13	33
		—	—	—
Remaining at 20th June 1836,	-	70	64	134

Of the 33 patients removed during the year, 11 were cured, 7 improved, 6 as admitted, 8 died, and 1 was removed by desire of friends

The income, including	L. 3111 : 12 : 4,	for board and patients' labour, is	-	-	-	L. 3340 12 7
The expenditure is,	-	-	L. 2892	5	5	
Excess of income,	-	-	448	7	2	
						<hr/> 3340 12 7

Average expense for each patient, L. 17 : 6 : 4½.

The number of Lunatics generally employed is 92 ; of whom 46 are males, and the same number females.

Daily average number in the House, 129.

The audience on Sundays consists of 118.

#### MONTROSE ASYLUM.

" The attention of the intelligent community in and around the town of Montrose, was early directed towards the importance of a proper place for the confinement of Lunatics, and for the reception of sick and diseased persons in indigent circumstances.\* In the year 1799, contributions were raised, and a building erected, for the accomplishment of these purposes. The building, having been repeatedly enlarged since then, is now extensive and commodious. In 1811 a Royal Charter was obtained ;" and the constitution and management seems sufficiently extensive and popular, consisting of 50 Managers. Besides a Superintendent, or Keeper as he is there called, and Matron, there is in the House a resident Medical Superintendent.

From the Report laid before the last annual Meeting, it appears that there were then in the House 65 Lunatics, and that, in the preceding year, 11 had been dismissed cured. The institution having been originally erected as a charitable institution, *by means of subscriptions*, several Lunatic patients from the parish of Montrose ARE ADMITTED GRATIS, and some from the neighbouring parishes at the reduced rate of L. 12 a-year. The expense to the Burgh for the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, over and above the profit derived from boarders, appears to be L. 40 : 16 : 10. From a very able, elaborate, and extremely interesting Report of Dr W. A. F. Browne, the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, it appears that the cases remaining at June 1835, amounted to - 67

Cases admitted from 1st June 1835 to 1836,	-	24	
		—	91
Of whom have been dismissed recovered,	-	12	
Ditto ditto improved,	-	2	
Ditto ditto without improvement,		1	
Died,	-	13	
		—	28
Remaining at 1st June 1836,	-	-	63

Of the 24 patients admitted during the year from 1st June 1835 to 1st June 1836, 11 were males, and 13 were females.

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\* It was instituted in 1781.

Among a number of other most gratifying details, the Report states: "We have succeeded in finding employment for every *individual* received into the House since last Report." "In short, by the introduction of employment, devotional exercises, and safe and innocent amusements, the Asylum has assumed nearly all the peaceful stillness and quiet of a well-regulated private family."

From the abstract of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending

1st June 1836, the Charge appears to be, including L. 1192,  
2s. 6d. for board, - - - L. 1416 0 0

And the Discharge, including a balance in his hands

of L. 34: 13: 1, - - - L. 1416 0 0

Average rate of Board for each patient, L. 14 : 10 : 1½.

But on the average of three years, the rate was £ 16 : 2 : 3.

#### ABERDEEN ASYLUM.

In the Medical Report to the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen, dated 26th May 1836, Dr John Macrobain states, that the number of patients in the Asylum at 1st May 1835, was 120

Admitted between 1st May 1835 and 1836, - 37

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157

Whereof were considered curable, (of former number,) 23

Ditto ditto (of the latter number,) 26

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Total number of supposed curable cases during the year, 49

#### *Results.*

Dismissed during the year 1836, recovered, - 20

Ditto ditto, convalescent or much improved, - 4

Ditto ditto, somewhat improved, - 5

Ditto ditto, by desire of friends, unimproved, - 2

Ditto ditto, incurable, or otherwise improper patients, - 8

Dead, (of recent cases,) - - 4

Dead, (of old and confirmed cases,) - 7

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Total number dismissed during the year, - 50

Total number remaining in the Asylum, 1st May 1836, 107.

After expressing his regret at the admission of so large a proportion of incurable patients, seeing that they tend to injure the character of the Asylum as an institution for the cure of Insanity, Dr Macrobain goes on to state:—"It thus appears that twenty-nine out of forty-nine curable patients, have been more or less benefited by their residence in the Asylum, and already discharged, and that the number of cures is in the proportion of rather more than two-fifths."



The revenue is stated at	-	L. 2573	9	8
The expenditure,	-	L. 2247	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Income above Expenditure,	-	325	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/> 2573 9 8		
Average yearly expense for each patient, L. 14 : 6 : 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .				

The Managers, at a meeting held 29th September 1836, Provost Blackie in the chair, after giving their testimony to the zeal and ability uniformly displayed by Dr Macrobin, request the public attention to the steps that *have been* taken to remedy the inconveniences from insufficient out-of-doors employment for the male patients, and a deficiency of accommodation for Incurable Lunatics. "To meet these exigencies, the Managers have purchased the grounds behind the Asylum, consisting of upwards of eleven acres of land."

#### DUMFRIES ASYLUM.

The Lunatic Asylum at Dumfries, founded and richly endowed by the Widow of the late Dr Crichton of Friars' Carse, though two years have already elapsed since the building was commenced, will yet take at least two years more before it is open for the reception of patients. It is a splendid fabric, (from a design of Mr William Burn of Edinburgh), beautifully situated on the left bank of the Nith, with a considerable quantity of ground around it; and if the Institution, as it is at present intended, be constructed on the best plan and principles, and be also conducted on enlarged and popular views, at all conformable to the extent and beauty of the edifice, or the munificence of the endowment, it will be the greatest boon conferred on the south of Scotland by the patriotic benevolence of man or woman; and it will doubtless hand down to the latest posterity the names of Dr Crichton and his lady, with the blessings of thousands benefited by their considerate wisdom and bounty, in relieving the miseries of the most destitute and neglected of the human species.

#### GENERAL RESULTS.

The following abstract shews at one view, the average number of patients, and the average ordinary expenditure for each, in the different Institutions referred to, according to the latest accounts which your Committee have been able to procure.

	Average number of patients.		Average expense for each patient.	
Edinburgh,	-	42	-	£ 40 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glasgow,	-	140	-	23 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Perth,	-	100	-	23 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dundee,	-	129	-	17 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montrose,	-	63	-	14 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aberdeen,	-	107	-	14 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

After mature and repeated consideration of the whole circumstances connected with the history and present state of the Edinburgh Lu-

natic Asylum, and comparing its management with that of the other Institutions of the same kind, in the different towns already referred to, your Committee are most decidedly of opinion, that it is not only altogether unnecessary to have a separate Establishment other than that at Morningside, for the Lunatics of the City and County of Edinburgh, but that any attempt of this kind is a palpable violation of the fundamental principles upon which the Institution there was reared. The idea of having a separate Establishment for the poor, has only very recently been mooted by the Managers, viz. on 31st January, and again on 14th December 1835, when the subject appears to have been introduced by Sir Henry Jardine. But this, it is submitted, is completely *ultra vires* of the Managers,—utterly at variance, not only with the ideas of the original Contributors, but with the whole tenor of their Treasurer's historical account of the proceedings of the Managers themselves for a long period of years. No such notion seems to have been entertained by any of the Contributors, when “on the 31st January 1825, Baron Clerk Rattray moved a remit to the Ordinary Managers, to consider of receiving patients at a lower rate of board, and also to consider of providing a PAUPER WARD;” for the motion of the worthy Baron “was *unanimously* agreed to.”

The general understanding of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was, that as soon as the Asylum at Morningside was erected, the inmates of the Bedlam of the City would be transferred, and maintained there. The almost universal answer now given by surviving Contributors, is, that in subscribing to the erection of the Asylum, they distinctly understood and believed that they were contributing for an Institution intended for the benefit of the poor; and that it never entered into their minds that any other view could possibly be entertained by the future Managers.

In these circumstances, nearly L. 16,000 of the public money has been contributed to this ostensible charity; and, therefore, it is surely now more than time that an inquiry were instituted, as to how the charity has been dispensed, seeing that the income is admitted to have amounted to the sum of L. 57,735:2:11½, and that it is not pretended, even by the Managers themselves, that the Pauper Lunatics have derived one iota of benefit from the Asylum since its erection. No donation has been made since 1833, and only one of L. 5 in that year, nor has any legacy been bequeathed to it since that time. It is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose, that no man or woman of sane mind will in future contribute, if the Managers shall be so ill advised as to persist in excluding the poor from the Institution.

This picture of the estimation in which the Asylum of the Modern Athens is now held by the charitable and humane, strikingly contrasts with the very different views entertained by the same class of persons, of the management of the Asylum of the great commercial metropolis of the west.

In the year 1834, the legacies received by the Managers of the Glasgow Asylum amounted to the sum of (besides donations of coals), L. 595:5:5, and in 1835 to L. 292:8:3¼, making in the two years L. 887:13:8½.

Your Committee proceed to direct the attention of the Council to what they conceive to be the proper remedy for the removal of the existing anomalies of the Institution at Morningside, and for the redress of the grievances which the poor lunatics of Scotland, and their relatives, have experienced from the misapprehensions of the Managers of that Institution, as to the real intentions of the original contributors to its erection.

Two remedies have been proposed : 1st, An assessment on the City and County ; and, 2d, An application of part of the surplus funds on hand, towards the erection of a separate Establishment.

The assessment which has been proposed by the County Gentlemen, appears to your Committee to be equally uncalled for, inexpedient, and unnecessary.

Your Committee humbly recommend to the Town-Council, as the guardians of the rights and interests of the community of this City, steadily to resist any Bill which may be brought into Parliament by the County of Edinburgh, or any other party, by which an assessment on the inhabitants of the City, for the maintenance of a Lunatic Asylum, can by possibility be imposed ; and that, in the event of any attempt to divert any portion of the funds of the Asylum from the purposes contemplated by the Subscribers, a petition to both Houses of Parliament should be presented against any such Bill ; and that not only the representatives in Parliament for the City be requested to give it their most uncompromising opposition, but that every effort should be made to instruct the Peers and Members of Parliament connected with Scotland, as to the inexpediency and injustice of enacting any such law. The very idea of an additional assessment being entertained at present by the Town Council, would go far to destroy its influence, and put an end to the disposition now so happily prevalent among the inhabitants patiently to suffer and forbear, relying on the known earnest desire of their representatives, by adopting every practicable measure of rigid economy and retrenchment, to reduce the heavy and unequal local burdens, under which they have so long laboured and been oppressed. To add to those burdens in the present crisis of the City's affairs, would only engender suspicion, jealousy, and opposition, without the slightest advantage to the community to warrant such an inexpedient and unpopular line of conduct on the part of the Council. It appears quite evident, that no such power is, under existing circumstances, expedient or necessary, and that abundant means may be realised to accomplish all that is desirable and useful, without having recourse to taxation, to which men in power too often lean, as the readiest means of procuring funds, by extorting oppressive assessments from the industry of the middle classes.

The application for a legal opinion as to the power of the Managers to apply the surplus funds to any other purpose than that of the existing Establishment, seems equally extraordinary, precipitate, and unwarrantable. No call for such a change has been made by the original contributors, or by the public. The demand of justice is, that the Managers do *now* implement the undertaking which



*they ought long ago to have fulfilled*, by admitting patients at the minimum rate of board of 7s. a-week, originally contemplated; and it cannot be doubted that the Contributors, or at least some individuals named in the management under the Charter, have a legal title both to enforce compliance with the original conditions of the compact entered into with the public, and to restrain the Managers from diverting the funds of the Institution to any other purpose.

It has been suggested, that it might be advisable for the public to demand with interest, the L.16,000 contributed, rather than to institute a rigid count and reckoning as to how the L.57,000 has been appropriated, and that under an improved system of management, this sum might perhaps do more in a short time for the interests of humanity, than the great establishment at Morningside, clogged as it must be with the constant surveillance necessary to keep the old machinery in motion, and to make it of essential use in accelerating the good work of improvement in the mental, moral, or mechanical economy of conducting a charitable institution on a large scale. How far these suggestions are well founded, your Committee will not venture to express any opinion, but they have no hesitation in respectfully submitting, that whatever measures may ultimately be requisite, even should an application to Parliament be necessary, it is the duty of the Town Council, without delay, to adopt such proceedings as shall be most effectual for obtaining justice for the Lunatic poor of Scotland,—as shall insure the due application of the numerous benefactions from the public for this purpose, and as, by renovating and enlarging the organization of management, shall guard against the recurrence of such deplorable errors in judgment, as seem to have characterised, in time past, the Directory of the Morningside Asylum.

The surplus funds in the hands of the Managers of the Asylum, amounting, as at 31st December 1835, to £ 10,726 : 10 : 10½, along with the surplus funds which will no doubt continue to be derived from the board of wealthy patients, will, it is believed, be sufficient for the erection and support of a proper PAUPER WARD, constructed on the best plan, and most economical principles, in immediate connection with, and contiguous to, the buildings at Morningside. There is ample space of ground there, which can be leased on fair terms, either from Colonel Gordon of Braid, or the Governors of Watson's Hospital, whose properties immediately bound that of the Asylum, both to the south-west and north-west. These grounds are in the best situation in Scotland for an establishment of the kind required. And if there should be any shortcoming of the funds necessary after the buildings have advanced, then will be the proper time to appeal to the public for aid in completing the charity. But, until the poor man's case is justly considered, it will be of no use to apply to the public for support, and of still less use to appeal to the government; till it can be clearly demonstrated that the interest of the poor lunatic is the primary object, and that this object will be carefully attended to, no call on public sympathy will be answered, no claim on the justice or liberality of the legislature will be listened to. The plain and obvious course to be adopted, therefore, is for the Council, through their members who

are managers of the Asylum, to call on that body to do their duty, by ordering plans and estimates for a large addition to the present buildings at Morningside, to be exclusively appropriated for the humblest classes of patients; and that in the meantime, the unoccupied apartments in the buildings already erected there, should be devoted to the reception of the curable patients now in the overcrowded and inconvenient rooms in the Bedlam of the City. Should such a call not be listened or yielded to, it will then be for the Council to consider what further steps may be necessary for the attainment of the important objects of that Trust. The Committee beg further to submit, that the whole Regulations and Bye-laws ought to be revised; and that a Board of Visitors be appointed, as in other similar Asylums; that a physician of acknowledged eminence in this particular department of the medical profession be appointed, who shall have the whole charge and entire responsibility; and, that an annual report by him and the Managers be regularly published, in order that both may derive the benefit of the suggestions of enlightened and scientific persons, of all professions and all countries, for the improvement of this particular Institution, as well as for the general advancement of medical science, in so far as connected with the cure or relief of those afflicted with mental derangement.

Your Committee conclude, by earnestly recommending that the Lord Provost be requested to call a public meeting, on an early day, of the whole surviving contributors, trustees, and managers, to consider the propriety of taking immediate measures for erecting the additional buildings already recommended. If these decisive measures shall be adopted, and special attention paid to judicious economy; and the work set about in good earnest, your Committee have no doubt that the public will sanction and support the erection of an edifice, on a plan and scale becoming the present advanced state of medical knowledge, and worthy of the Scottish Metropolis.

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When this Report was first circulated *in proof* among the Members of Council, a copy was at the same time sent by the Convener of the Sub-Committee, to Mr Scott, Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum, with a request to be favoured with his observations thereon; in order that if, from his Report having been misunderstood, any errors had been committed, they might be corrected, before it was finally approved of by the Town Council. In compliance with this request, Mr Scott wrote a very long letter, in which he pointed out *one* palpable error in calculating the expence incurred for each patient, and several alleged mistakes which are not admitted by your Committee. From the tabular statements in his Report, which are certainly not very remarkable for their clearness or simplicity of arrangement, it appeared that there had been 333 patients admitted into the Institution since its commencement; and in order to ascertain the average expence for each, your Committee divided the total expenditure by the number of patients, and the result was, by an oversight, stated as the *annual* expence for each, while it was in reality the expence for the *whole period*, during which each patient had been in the Asylum. On this erroneous hypothesis, two or three



calculations were stated, which, although correctly made, led, of course, to erroneous conclusions. These have since been corrected, and the subject would not have been referred to, but for the very extraordinary manner in which it has been noticed in a Report by a Committee of the Managers of the Asylum, a copy of which has been communicated by the Managers to the Town Council.

This Committee was appointed at a General Meeting, held on the 15th November last, when the Managers resolved, on the motion of Sir William Rae, seconded by Sir George Clerk, to contribute "a portion of their surplus funds, towards the proposed City and County establishment, on sufficient legislative authority to that effect being obtained ; and that a Committee be appointed to consider the amount of such contributions, and on what conditions the same should be made."

As it appears that the proof copy of the present Report, which was sent to Mr Scott, and by him shown to the Committee of Managers, has induced them to report directly in opposition to the terms of the above remit to them, that *no part* of the funds should be appropriated to the support of a *separate* Asylum ; and that, on the contrary, in accordance with the recommendations of your Committee, the Managers ought to proceed without farther delay, to erect additional buildings in connexion with the present Establishment, for the reception and cure of Pauper Lunatics,—the following extracts from their Report are submitted for the consideration of the Council. The passages printed in italics, are not so distinguished in the original, but your Committee have made the distinction, to point out the objectionable matter which will afterwards be more particularly referred to.

"A few days ago, Mr Scott, the Treasurer to the Asylum, received *from Councillor Robertson*, on behalf of the Treasurer's Committee of the Town-Council, *a proof copy of a Report by that Committee*, relative to the accommodation and maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, which had been submitted to the Council on the previous Tuesday, *containing various inaccurate calculations*, and statements reflecting on the conduct of the Managers, pointing at conclusions entirely at variance with the resolution which was agreed to by the meeting of 15th November, and even going far beyond the views entertained by the Lord Advocate. It appears from this Report, which has been approved of generally by the Town-Council, that that body are not disposed to sanction a new separate Establishment for accommodating the Pauper Lunatics connected with the City ; that they expect this accommodation to be furnished by the Morningside Asylum ; and that they will not be satisfied with any contribution from the funds of that Institution which the Managers might be able to afford. The Report contains other and ulterior views, into which it is unnecessary to enter.

"As it occurred to the Treasurer that it would be improper to allow the errors in this Report to pass without notice, he immediately addressed a letter to Mr Robertson, pointing them out, and requesting that they might be corrected. *Mr Robertson has promised that this shall be attended to*, and the Report has been remitted to the Committee of the Town-Council, along with Mr Scott's letter, for



reconsideration ; but in the meantime, as already stated, the Report has been generally approved by the Council, who may, therefore, be held to have adopted the views contained in it, and the objects and measures which it recommends.

“ In these circumstances, it appears to this Committee, that they cannot at present recommend to the Managers to vote any portion of their funds towards the erection, or endowment, of a separate Institution.” \* \* \*

“ On the whole, therefore, the Committee beg humbly to report it as their opinion, that until the obstacles above referred to are removed, the Managers have no alternative but to retain the whole funds of the Morningside Institution under their own management ; and that if these obstacles are found insuperable, they ought to proceed without farther delay, in applying the means possessed by them, according to their original intention, in the erection of additional buildings for the reception and cure of Pauper Lunatics.

(Signed) “ HENRY JARDINE, *Convener*.”

The foregoing Report was taken into consideration at a General Meeting of the Managers, held on the 23d January 1837, when the whole subject was discussed at considerable length. The views entertained by your Committee regarding the propriety of immediately adding a Pauper Ward to the present Establishment, and thus carrying into effect the original intention of the founders, was ably supported by the Lord Provost, Lord Advocate, Solicitor-General, Convener Dick, and Mr Archibald Thomson, Master of the Merchant Company. Ultimately, the following motion, proposed by Convener Dick, and seconded by Mr Thomson, was unanimously agreed to ; a motion which had previously been made by Mr Dick, to the effect that a special Committee should be appointed for carrying the resolution into effect, having been withdrawn, at the suggestion of Sir George Clerk :—

“ That this Meeting approve of the Report which has just been read ; and as it appears to them that the obstacles towards the formation of a General Pauper Institution for the City and County, therein referred to, are not likely to be overcome,—they resolve, that it is expedient, in order to carry into effect the original intentions of the founders of the Institution at Morningside, to proceed without delay, in providing proper accommodation for Pauper Lunatics ; and remit to the Ordinary Managers to obtain plans for the best construction of the same *quamprimum* ; and to report their proceedings at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday the 3d of April.”

It affords very great satisfaction to your Committee, to express their cordial approbation of the conduct of the Managers on this occasion ; and they cannot doubt that the unanimity displayed by them affords a favourable indication of the speedy completion of the important work which they have resolved to undertake. They, at the same time, recommend that the Council should never rest satisfied until the work shall be actually completed, and the general management of the Asylum, more especially as regards the admission

and treatment of Pauper Lunatics, shall be placed on the best possible footing.

Your Committee regret being obliged to notice the very extraordinary manner in which their Report is referred to by the Committee of Managers. As already explained, it was sent, *in proof*, to Mr Scott, as an individual, not by the Council or their Committee, but by one of their members, on his own responsibility; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by the desire of making it as accurate as possible, and of removing every just cause of offence, if any should be found to exist.

Considering, too, that this took place before the Council had an opportunity of revising the Report of their Committee, or expressing any opinion regarding its contents, and that an assurance had previously been given, that every error which could be discovered would be most readily corrected, it does appear to have been an act of extraordinary and uncalled for interference on the part of the Committee of Managers, to frame a Report to their constituents, containing a criticism on a document which had never been communicated to them, and complaining of errors which had been admitted and corrected before the criticism was written! This inconsistency with the ordinary rules of conducting public business, must be sufficiently apparent to render any farther commentary unnecessary.

All which is humbly reported by

D. M'LAREN, *Convener*.  
 JOHN ROBERTSON.  
 JAMES GIFFORD.  
 ALEX. MACAULAY.  
 JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL.  
 GEO. GRANT.  
 FRANCIS HOWDEN.  
 THOS. PONTON.  
 GEO. INGLIS, JUN.





## APPENDIX.

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No. I.

46TH GEORGE THIRD, CAP. CLVI.

AN Act for appropriating certain Balances arising from the forfeited Estates in Scotland to the use of the British Fisheries, and the erecting a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, and the payment of the Officers of the late Board of annexed Estates in Scotland.

(23d July 1806.)

SECT. III.—And whereas an Asylum or Hospital for Lunaticks has long been wanted in the City of Edinburgh, the place where Lunaticks are at present confined being incommodious, and unfit for the number of persons who are sent from different parts of Scotland to the Capital of that part of the United Kingdom; and the Magistrates of the said City have purchased ground proper for the erecting such an Asylum; but from the present funds, without the aid of Parliament, the same cannot be accomplished: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Lord Chief Baron, and Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or any three or more of them for the time being; and they are hereby directed and required, by and out of the said unexhausted balance, or surplus monies over and above what shall satisfy the purposes and appropriations before directed by this Act, to pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City of Edinburgh, or into the hands of any other person or persons whom the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh shall appoint to receive the same, towards erecting an Asylum or Lunatick Hospital in the said City, the sum of two thousand pounds, free of all deductions whatsoever; and the receipt or receipts of the said Chamberlain, or of the person or persons so to be appointed by the

said Lord Provost and Magistrates, for the said sum of two thousand pounds, or for any part thereof, shall be a sufficient voucher to the Barons for the sum or sums thereby acknowledged to be received, and be taken in evidence of their having issued and expended so much of the money paid into the Court, in pursuance of the said Act; and for that purpose the said Barons, or any three of them, shall from time to time issue their warrants to the bank or banks, or to the person or persons in whose hands the said money shall happen to have been, or is now lodged or deposited, after having been paid into Court, as aforesaid.

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No. II.

*COPY of His Majesty's Warrant erecting the Contributors to the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum into a Body Corporate.*

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD, considering that an humble petition hath been presented to his Majesty, by and in behalf of the Managers of and Contributors to a charitable Institution, proposed to be established at Edinburgh for the maintenance and cure of Lunatics, setting forth, that several well-disposed persons having taken into their consideration the necessity of an Asylum in Edinburgh for insane persons, and having resolved to raise a sum of money by voluntary contribution, for the purchasing of a proper piece of ground, and erecting an Hospital for that purpose, and that a piece of ground had been accordingly purchased; and further, that the sum of two thousand pounds had been granted, by an Act of the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, out of the unappropriated balances arising from the forfeited estates in Scotland for the benefit of the said charity, and that it is hoped the fund may considerably increase by donations of charitable persons, if authorized by his Majesty's royal permission, and if the undertaking shall be brought and kept under good management, and regulations; and therefore most humbly praying, that his Majesty would be most graciously pleased to grant his royal charter, erecting the said contributors and donors who have already subscribed, and such others as shall hereafter contribute to the said charitable design and fund, into a corporation, with perpetual succession, and with powers to take donations, to purchase lands, and take securities for sums of money lent out, to erect houses, to sue and to be sued, and all other things to do and execute, consistent with the laws of the realm, that may tend to promote the said charitable design: And his Majesty being satisfied that the design of the petitioners is laudable, and deserves encouragement, does therefore ordain a Patent or Charter to be passed and expedite under the seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal formerly used there, constituting, erecting, and incorporating, as his Majesty by his prerogative royal and special grant for himself and his royal successors, hereby constitutes, erects, and incorporates all and every the said contributors, who shall have

already contributed to the said charitable design, and all such persons as shall thereafter contribute thereto, into one body corporate and politic, by the name of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, under which name they shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal; and they and their successors, under the same name, shall be legally entitled and capable to purchase and enjoy lands, tenements, and any other heritage in Scotland, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds Sterling, and to lend such sum or sums of money to any person or persons, and upon such security as they shall think fit; and to hold goods and chattels, and to receive and hold donations and legacies for the purpose and benefit aforesaid; and to sue and be sued; and to make such bye-laws, rules, and others, consistent with the laws of this realm, as may best conduce to the charitable end and purpose above mentioned; and generally, all other matters and things tending to the charitable design foresaid, to do and execute as fully and amply, in every respect, as any body corporate lawfully may do, and as if the said matters and things were herein particularly set down: And for better accomplishing the ends aforesaid, and for making and establishing a continual succession of fit persons for managing the affairs of the said corporation, his Majesty wills, ordains, and appoints, that the affairs of the said corporation shall, from time to time, and for ever hereafter, be governed and directed by one Governor, five Deputy-Governors, and by twenty Extraordinary Managers, who shall consist of the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh for the time being, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk of the Court of Justiciary, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Deputy Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, the Representative in Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, the Representative in Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, the Sheriff-Depute of the County of Edinburgh, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the senior Minister of the City of Edinburgh, the Master of the Merchant Company, the Preses of the Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, the Judge of Police of the City of Edinburgh, the Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, and the Deacon Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh, all for the time being, and their successors in office; and by twelve Ordinary Managers, four of whom (together with the Governors and five Deputy-Governors) may be named out of the foresaid Extraordinary Managers, and from the Contributors to the said charity, residing in or near the said city, who shall have contributed the sum of ten pounds towards the same. And his Majesty further wills, directs, and ordains, that Donald Smith, Esquire, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, and his successors in office; Adam Rolland; Esquire, Advocate, James Clerk, Esquire, Advocate, the Reverend Dr George Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the Reverend Dr Thomas Davidson of Muirhouse, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, Andrew Wood, Esquire, Surgeon in Edinburgh, Harry Davidson, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, Henry Jardine, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, Gilbert Innes, Esquire, of Stow,



Samuel Anderson, Esquire, of Rochester, Banker in Edinburgh, Scott Moncrieff, Esquire, of Halls, Merchant in Edinburgh, and John Tait, Esquire, Judge of Police, shall be the Ordinary Managers of the said Incorporation from the date hereof ; and the said Managers (any five of whom are hereby declared to be a quorum) shall meet at some convenient place, and at stated times, or occasionally, as shall be appointed by the bye-laws of the Incorporation, for the due management and direction of the affairs of the said Corporation ; and that the said Ordinary Managers may, as often as they shall see proper, call meetings of the Extraordinary Managers, for their advice and assistance, and may and are hereby authorized to nominate and chuse a Treasurer to the Corporation, and a Clerk thereto, and such other persons, either medical or otherwise, as they shall judge necessary to be employed in the service of the Corporation, and to appoint them such salaries, fees, or rewards, as they shall judge proper ; and the said Ordinary Managers may at their pleasure remove or discharge the said Treasurer, Clerk, and others so employed as aforesaid, and put other officers in their places, as they shall see cause. And for the better regulation of the said charity, His Majesty further directs and ordains, that there shall be a Medical Board for the superintendence and direction of the Medical Department of the said charity, who shall consist of the President of the Royal College of Physicians for the time being, and two other Members of the said Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one other Member of the said Royal College of Surgeons, to be nominated and appointed by the said Managers, extraordinary and ordinary. And his Majesty further wills and directs, that a Meeting shall be held upon the last Monday of January annually of the whole Managers, extraordinary and ordinary, at which meeting a state of the accompts of the charity for the preceding year, together with an account of the proceedings of the Ordinary Managers in the execution of their office, shall be laid before them. And further, his Majesty ordains, that in the event of the vacancy of any of the said Ordinary Managers, by death or resignation, the same shall be supplied by the nomination of another by the majority of votes of the said Managers, extraordinary and ordinary, at a meeting called for the special purpose. And further, his Majesty wills, directs, and ordains, that the said Managers, extraordinary and ordinary, at the said annual meeting upon said last Monday of January, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to make and constitute such bye-laws, ordinances, and regulations, for the management and government of the affairs of the said Corporation, as to them shall seem meet, so that such bye-laws, ordinances, and regulations, be not contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, nor repugnant to the laws of this realm. And his Majesty ordains and commands the said Charter to be passed under the aforesaid seal *per saltum*, and without passing any other seal ; for which these presents shall be to the Directors of his Majesty's Chancery, as well as to the Keeper of the said Seal, a sufficient warrant. Given at his Majesty's Court at Saint James's the eleventh day of April 1807, in the forty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

## No. III.

*STATEMENT read and Resolutions moved by CONVENER DICK, at the Annual Meeting of the Managers and Contributors to the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, held in the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians, on the 25th of January 1836.*

IN respect the Royal Charter, establishing the Lunatic Asylum of Edinburgh, was granted for the purpose of assisting in the promotion of a most important charitable Institution, and as many parishes, towns, incorporations, and humane individuals, contributed funds towards the furtherance of the charitable objects held out to them, it is proper and expedient to make the promoters and supporters of the Establishment, and all parties interested, aware of what has been effected by it since the time the Royal Charter was obtained ; therefore,

Moved,

1. That a Return be ordered, shewing the number of patients admitted into the Asylum during each year, from the time of its opening till the date of the return, with the dates of the admission, and the length of time while they severally remained in the Establishment, distinguishing males from females, and specifying, (1.) the number in each year cured ; (2.) the number in each year relieved ; (3.) the number who died in each year in the house ; (4.) the number in each year withdrawn or removed by their friends, and the reasons given therefor.

2. That the said Return, or a separate one, shall also shew the rate of board paid by the several persons to be contained in said state or return.

3. That the said Return shall also exhibit, in a separate column, the number of Pauper Lunatics who have been admitted in each year, since the erection of the Establishment, and the length of time during which each of them remained in the Establishment.

4. That the Return shall state what number of Pauper Lunatics there is accommodation for.

5. That the Return shall specify the particular benefit derived from the Institution, by the parishes, incorporations, and towns, which contributed by donations, collections, subscriptions, or otherwise, towards the erection or support of the Establishment.

6. That an account of the annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Establishment, from the time of its commencement till the present time, be also prepared.

7. That a Committee be appointed to receive and consider these Returns, with instructions to have them printed and circulated among the Managers, public bodies, and such as have contributed towards the Institution.



*RESOLUTIONS moved by COUNCILLOR ROBERTSON, and unanimously adopted by the Town Council of Edinburgh, at the Weekly Meeting of Tuesday 6th September 1836.*

I. RESOLVED, That, from a Report of the Lunatic department of the Charity Workhouse of this City, prepared by Dr John Smith for the Managers of that Establishment, and recently circulated by their order for the information of the public,\* it appears “that the natural defects of the building and situation of Bedlam, are such as to make it *impossible* for any body of men, however anxious, to render it fully adequate for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum:” “That the Bedlam and grounds are overlooked by the neighbouring buildings; that there is want of room, want of classification, want of employment, and want of exercising ground:” That “many of the apartments are damp and confined, and thus apt to engender and spread infectious diseases:” That “twenty-nine patients have died during the period embraced by the Report, (being three years;) of these, *twenty-four were males*:” That “the accommodation for the men is inferior to that of the women, being more confined, and not so well ventilated; they likewise have not the advantage of active occupation, and they often become listless and torpid, and the bodily functions seem to languish from the want of sufficient exercise, and some interesting employment:” And that, in spite of this appalling state of its condition, there were no less than 68 patients remaining at 31st December 1835, of whom no fewer than “44 *were incurable and idiots*.”

II. Resolved, That, with all the known and admitted defects of the Bedlam, so great is the want in this city and neighbourhood of safe and proper accommodation for the humbler classes of insane persons, that the Managers have during the last year been forced to refuse not less than forty applications, from different parishes, for want of room.

III. Resolved, That the Lunatic Establishment at Morningside was purchased with the public money, furnished by the bounty of Government, the public bodies, and the contributions of benevolent individuals, with the view of its becoming a great public Charity, for the relief of insane persons of the humbler classes of society; and that, though the buildings there have been open for the reception of patients since the year 1813, no relief nor benefit whatever has yet been conferred on the class of persons for whom chiefly, if not solely, the donations, collections, and subscriptions of the benevolent could have been intended.

IV. Resolved, That the Members of this Council cannot reflect but with the deepest regret and mortification, that, for nearly a quarter of a century, an institution apparently founded on the most

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\* This able, interesting, and very judicious Report, contained in 7 pages only, is well worthy of the perusal of the philanthropist.



enlarged views of expediency, justice, and philanthropy, has been suffered to exist in the near neighbourhood of, and in connection with, the city of Edinburgh, three of the Council of the City being *ex officio* Managers, without affording any relief, or conferring any benefit on the humbler classes of the population, although there have for a number of years existed, in other towns in Scotland, Lunatic Asylums, conducted on the most equitable principles and enlightened views.

V. Resolved, That the simple fact of the minimum board in the Establishment at Morningside being £ 55, 18s. per annum, which, with the exception of a few recent instances, is the lowest rate of admission, is of itself sufficient to prove that this Institution has hitherto been in name only a public charity; and the large and accumulating profits that must have been realized from the rates of board paid by inmates for such a period of years, is an aggravation of the injury done the relatives of the insane poor, to whom equal justice is not done, in alleviating the evils of mental disease, accompanied by poverty, which unhappily prevails to a great extent.

VI. Resolved, That the care evinced by his Majesty's Government in framing the Royal Charter, incorporating the contributors to the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum into one body corporate, in which charter, dated 11th April 1807, the heads of all the public bodies connected with the city and county, and their successors in office, are expressly named as Managers of this charity; and the continued recurrence of the words, "Charitable institution—charitable design—said charity—charitable end—charitable design foresaid," and similar phrases which run through the whole document, demonstrate that it was for the benefit of the poor, and not of the rich, that Government granted the sum of two thousand pounds, and the charter of incorporation, to the Managers.

VII. Resolved, therefore, That this Council will unite with any portion of their fellow-citizens, in forthwith adopting the most speedy and effective measures to obtain redress of this grievance, and to have the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum conducted as it ought to be, not only on the best plan and principles suggested by the present improved state of medical science, but also with an especial view to the immediate application of the surplus funds of the Institution to the relief of the insane poor.

VIII. Resolved, further, That it be remitted to the Treasurer's Committee, with the addition of Councillor Grant, to consider and report, with the least possible delay, the best means of obtaining immediate accommodation for Pauper Lunatics; and that the Lord Provost be solicited to call a Public Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum at Morningside, so soon as the Report of the Treasurer of the Establishment is printed and published.

GOVERNORS AND EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS OF THE  
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

*Appointed by the Royal Warrant of 7th April 1807.*

Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Lord President of the Court of Session.

Lord Justice Clerk.

Lord Chief Baron. This office was recently abolished.

Lord Advocate.

Solicitor-General.

Dean of Faculty.

Deputy Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.

Representative in Parliament for the City.

Ditto ditto for the County.

Sheriff-Depute of the County.

Principal of the University.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Ditto ditto of Surgeons.

Senior Minister of the City.

Master of the Merchant Company.

Preses of the Society of Solicitors.

Judge of the Police. For a number of years this office has been  
in abeyance.

Dean of Guild.

Deacon Convener.

All for the time being, and their successors in office.

## No. IV.

*STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum, Edinburgh  
Charity Workhouse, from 1st July 1835 to 30th June 1836 inclusive.*

To Servants' wages, Tradesmen, Premiums, &c. as			
per account rendered to the Treasurer quarterly, £	195	16	5½
Stock on hand, 1st July 1835, - - - - -	7	12	5
Butcher Meat, - - - - -	114	4	3
Bread, - - - - -	88	12	8½
Oat Meal, - - - - -	105	8	6
Barley, - - - - -	15	13	9
Split Pease, - - - - -	5	0	0
Potatoes, - - - - -	5	8	2
Sweet Milk, - - - - -	13	3	1½
Skimmed Milk, - - - - -	59	9	6
Coals, - - - - -	38	10	4
Soap, - - - - -	7	11	3
Linen, - - - - -	6	5	3
Sheeting, - - - - -	3	7	7½
Drugget, - - - - -	2	19	7
Handkerchiefs, - - - - -	1	14	6
Blue Plaiding, - - - - -	3	12	10
Blankets, - - - - -	9	6	0
Bed Covers, - - - - -	7	7	6
Worsted, - - - - -	4	8	0
Shoes, and repairing ditto, - - - - -	30	13	2
Cotton Linings, - - - - -	1	12	11
Toweling, - - - - -	0	12	4
Wine, - - - - -	0	15	6
Carpets and furnishings, &c. - - - - -	7	3	0
Clothing, and share of Tailor's Wages, - - - - -	10	12	0
Groceries, - - - - -	28	9	5
Gas Light, - - - - -	9	5	10
12 Bibles, - - - - -	0	18	0
Superintendent and Matron, - - - - -	45	5	0
Chaplain, - - - - -	10	0	0
Physician, - - - - -	10	0	0
Treasurer, - - - - -	10	0	0
Medicines, - - - - -	8	0	0
<hr/>			
	£ 868	18	11
Deduct Income for Boarders, £550 11 0			
Stock on hand 1st July, 10 6 0			
	<hr/>		
	560	17	0
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	£ 308	1	11
Daily average number of patients during the year, 68			
Average number of Paupers during the year, 49			
Expence of each pauper to the Charity, £ 6 5 9			

PETER MACKAY.



The rate of cures is about one-third of the whole number of patients admitted. There is no selection of cases, all and sundry being admitted.

JOHN SMITH.

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No. VI.

*Parliamentary Notice given by the Gentlemen of the County for a Bill.*

Notice is hereby given, That it is intended in the ensuing Session of Parliament, to apply for leave to bring in a Bill for power to erect a Lunatic Asylum for Paupers belonging to the County and City of Edinburgh, or for those belonging to the said County alone, and that either in connection with and in addition to the present Lunatic Asylum at Morningside, in the neighbourhood of the said City, and situated within the Parish of St Cuthbert's, in the County of Edinburgh, or adjoining to or in the vicinity of the said present Lunatic Asylum, and unconnected therewith, or at such other place within the said County as shall be deemed more eligible for the purpose,—to acquire the Ground which may be necessary for the said Asylum, and for Airing-grounds to the same,—for nominating and appointing Commissioners or others for managing, directing, and taking charge of the concerns and matters of the said Institution, and making the necessary Laws, Rules, and Regulations for such management,—and for rendering it incumbent on the various Parishes within the said County to send the Pauper Lunatics belonging to them respectively to the said Establishment;—likewise for authority to the Managers of the Morningside Asylum to contribute such part of their Funds to the said undertaking, and to defraying the subsequent annual expense of the Establishment, as may be thought advisable;—and also for power to levy by an Assessment on the Proprietors and Possessors of Lands and Houses within the said County and City, in such proportions as may be adjusted and agreed upon, such farther Funds beyond those which may be received from the said Managers, and from the Charity Workhouse of the said City, as may be necessary for acquiring said Ground, and erecting and furnishing the said Asylum, and for defraying the expense connected with obtaining the Act of Parliament for building the same; and for the subsequent annual expenses of the said Establishment.

*Edinburgh, 10th Nov. 1836.*

## No. VII.

On Tuesday the 15th of November 1836, a Meeting of the Managers and Trustees of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, was held in Paxton's Royal Exchange Coffee-House, his Grace Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Governor of the Institution, in the Chair.

After a protracted discussion of upwards of two hours duration, in the course of which a number of gentlemen took part, it was ultimately moved by Sir William Rae of St Catharine's, Baronet, M. P. for the County of Bute, seconded by Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, Bart. M. P. for the County of Edinburgh, That it be remitted to a Committee of the Managers, to consider and report what sum of the surplus funds of the Institution at Morningside, should be appropriated towards the erection of a separate Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the City and COUNTY of Edinburgh, which, after some opposition from the Lord Advocate, Convener Dick, and Mr Archibald Thomson, (Master of the Merchant Company), was carried by a large majority of those present, and a Committee thereafter named, consisting of George Ross, Esq. Dr M'Lagan, Mr Adam Anderson, and Mr Finlay,—Sir Henry Jardine to be Convener. The Lord Advocate and others dissented from the resolution, and his Lordship's reasons of dissent are recorded in the Minutes of the Sederunt; but as Mr Harry Inglis, W. S. did not think himself authorized to give an extract till the Minutes are approved of by a subsequent Meeting of the Managers, they cannot yet be printed here in the authoritative form of an official document.

Councillor Robertson came into the room towards the close of the proceedings, and craved the Noble Duke's permission to say a word or two, in consequence of his name having been, in his absence, inserted and subsequently published, as a Member of a Committee to which he had not been summoned, and which, he believed, had never met. Mr R. then briefly expressed his astonishment at the opinions expressed by those gentlemen whom he had heard, seeing they differed so widely from the sound practical views expressed on the subject by Lord Viscount Melville and the Earl of Rosebery, at the Meeting of the joint Committees of the County and Town-Council, held in the County-Rooms a few days ago.

